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Pankaj Oudhia's Notes on Odina wodier Roxb. [Kirtikar, Kanhoba Ranchoddas, and Baman Das Basu. "Indian Medicinal Plants." Indian Medicinal Plants. (1918)].

- Posted by [Pankaj Oudhia](#) on May 6, 2014 at 7:59
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Pankaj Oudhia

Introduction

Based on Ethnobotanical surveys since year 1990 in different parts of India Pankaj Oudhia has documented vital information about Medicinal Plants mentioned in the famous publication by Kirtikar and Basu (1918). Through this research document Pankaj Oudhia has tried to present original document with additional notes. For complete paper with pictures, Interactive Tables, Video and Audio clips please visit pankajoudhia.com

For original publication by Kirtikar and Basu (1918) please visit <https://archive.org/details/indianmedicinalp01kirt>

330. — Odina wodier, Roxb., h.f.b.l, ii. 29,

Roxb. 336.

Sans : — Jingini.

Vern. : — Jingan, kashmala, kaimul, mowen H.) ; Jival,

bohar, ghadi (B.) ; Odiya-maram, wodier, Odi, (Tarn.) ; Odai-

manu (Tel.) ; Shimti ; Miii [Bomb, and Sind] ; Mooi, indramai

[Uriya].

(Porebunder) Mavedo ; (Guj.) Mavedi ; (Mara tin) Sbimti,
Mewa, Moyini ; (Hind.) Jingan, Mayini ;

Habitat : — Throughout the hotter parts of India. Ceylon.
Burma, Andaman Isles.

A moderate-sized or large, deciduous tree. Bark Jin. thick,
compact, grey, smooth, exfoliating in small irregular plates.
The stem affords gum. Wood moderately bard, close-grained.
Sapwood large white ; heart-wood scanty, light red when fresh
cut, turning reddish brown on exposure. Leaves imparipinnate.
Rachis 6-10in., cylindric, glabrous, swollen at base. Leaflets
3-4 pair, opposite ; 2-6 pair, says Trirnen, and a terminal one,
shortly stalked or nearly sessile, 3-5in., lanceolate, acute or
rounded, often unequal at base, more or less caudate-acuminate,
entire or faintly crenate, glabrous, shining and deeply tinged
with pink when young. Pinkish yellow. Flowers small, nearly
sessile, pinkish yellow, appearing when the tree is bare of
leaves. Inflorescence : the flowers are in small clusters, laxly
arranged on elongated, slightly branched, stellate, pubescent,
axillary panicles, appearing with the young leaves on the new

shoots. Calyx minute, hairy. Petals oblong-oval, obtuse, reflexed in female flowers. Ovary oblong, large, glabrous. Styles very stout, divaricate. Drupe about $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., reniform, ovoid, obtuse, compressed, smooth. Stone reniform, very hard.

Parts used : — The bark, gum and leaves. The bark yields a gum. **[Pankaj Oudhia's Comment: *All parts are used as medicine in Traditional Healing.*]**

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Use : — The bark, powdered and mixed with Margosa oil, is considered by the Vytians a valuable application to old and obstinate ulcers. [Ainslie].

[Pankaj Oudhia's Comment: *I have documented information about over 80,000 Traditional Herbal Formulations for treatment of different types of ulcers and boils in which Lannea bark is added as secondary ingredient. Its use is popular among the Traditional Healers of all age groups but the senior Healers are aware of actual art of healing. According to them for real benefit its judicious use is required. Through Ancient science of Allelopathy they treat Lannea population with different extracts in order enrich it with desired medicinal properties.*]

The gum beaten up with cocoa-nut milk, is applied to sprains and bruises, and the leaves

boiled in oil are used for a similar purpose [Wight].

[Pankaj Oudhia's Comment: *In treatment of internal as well as external injuries in Traditional Healing thousands of Lannea based Formulations are used. I have documented knowledge about over 50,000 Formulations in which Lannea gum and leaves are used as tertiary ingredient.*]

In the Indian Pharmacopoeia the astringent properties of the bark are noticed, and its use as a lotion in impetiginous eruptions and obstinate ulcerations. The late Dr. Bholanath Bose recommended a decoction of the bark as an astringent gargle. Powdered bark used for leprous ulcers as a paste in Ratnagiri. **[Pankaj Oudhia's Comment: *Also in Chhattisgarh and Orissa.*]**

The juice of the green branches, in a four-ounce dose mixed with two ounces of tamarind, is given as an emetic in cases of coma or in insensibility produced by opium or other narcotics [Taylor's Topography of Daccan.] **[Pankaj Oudhia's Comment: *This use is still popular.*]**

A decoction of the bark is useful internally in some cases of atonic dyspepsia and general debility, particularly if it is combined with tincture of gentian, calumba, &c. [Moodeen Sheriff].

[Pankaj Oudhia's Comment: *The ancient as well as modern literature mention very little about the promising role of Lannea parts in treatment of respiratory troubles. I have documented information about over 125,000 Herbal Formulations in which Lannea is used as denary ingredient.*]

In Burma, a decoction of the bark is used for tooth-ache.

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In some parts of the Madras Presidency and Burma, the
leaves are used for all local swellings and pains of the body.
They are first boiled and then applied.

[Pankaj Oudhia's Comment: *For the Herbal Formulations I documented so far please see Tables Lann-1 to Lann-450.*]

E-documents on Odina

<http://ecoport.org/ep?SearchType=carticleList&Author=oudhia&...>

Citation

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